

mental barbel $\frac{1}{4}$ the diameter of the eye. Gill-rakers long and slender, 11 on lower part of anterior arch. First dorsal with five feeble simple rays, the first the longest and measuring $\frac{1}{3}$ the length of the head. Second dorsal much more developed than and narrowly separated from the first, with 12 rays, all branched except the first; second and third longest, as long as the head. Third dorsal with 38 short feeble rays, its base shorter than its distance from the second dorsal. Anal originating a little in advance of the second dorsal, composed of 103 subequal rays, which measure about $\frac{1}{3}$ the length of the head. Pectoral rather high up the side, with 15 rays, about $\frac{2}{3}$ the length of the head. Longest ventral ray $1\frac{1}{4}$ the length of the head. Caudal fin obtusely pointed, half the length of the head. 140 scales in a longitudinal series, 17 between the origin of the second dorsal fin and the lateral line, which is perfectly distinct. Yellowish brown, finely speckled with dark brown; abdominal region bluish black.

Total length 210 millim.

I am indebted to Dr. J. D. F. Gilchrist for the favour of describing this most interesting fish, with which it gives me great pleasure to connect the name of its discoverer. The single specimen sent to me was obtained some 40 miles off Table Mountain, at a depth of 250 fathoms.

LVI.—*List of the Fishes, Batrachians, and Reptiles collected by the late Mr. P. O. Simons in the Provinces of Mendoza and Cordova, Argentina.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

FISHES.

1. *Trichomycterus Borellii*, Blgr.—Rio Mendoza, Palmira, 900 m.
2. *Trichomycterus Burmeisteri*, Berg.—Rio Mendoza, Palmira, 900 m.

3. *Jenynsia pygogramma*, sp. n.

D. 8-9. A. 9-10. L. lat. 32-35.

Closely allied to *J. lineata*, Jen., but scales on the back much smaller, 18 to 25 transverse series between the occiput and the dorsal fin. Depth of body equal to length of head and contained 4 times in total length. Golden yellow above, speckled and spotted with black, white beneath; a more or

less distinct black lateral streak; fins uniform yellowish white; female with a large, V-shaped, purplish-black marking, edged with orange, on the belly, the point on the vent.

Total length, ♂ 40 millim., ♀ 60.

Numerous specimens from the Rio Cruz del Eje, Prov. Cordova, 600 m.

4. *Percichthys trucha*, C. & V.—Rio Mendoza, Palmira, 900 m.

BATRACHIANS.

1. *Bufo arenarum*, Hensel.—Palmira, 900 m., and Cruz del Eje, 600 m.
2. *Leptodactylus ocellatus*, L.—Cruz del Eje.
3. *Paludicola Borellii*, Peracca.—Mendoza, 900 m.

REPTILES.

1. *Testudo argentina*, Selater.—Cruz del Eje.
"Tortugas del Pampa." Live in the dry "Monte," eating cactus "Pinca."
2. *Homonota Whittii*, Blgr.—Cruz del Eje.
3. *Urostrophus Vautieri*, D. & B.—Cruz del Eje.
4. *Saccodira ornatissima*, Gir.—Cruz del Eje.
5. *Saccodira pectinata*, D. & B.—Cruz del Eje.
6. *Tropidurus hispidus*, Spix.—Cruz del Eje.
7. *Tupinambis rufescens*, Gthr.—Cruz del Eje.
8. *Teius teyou*, Daud.—Cruz del Eje.

9. *Gymnophthalmus rubricauda*, sp. n.

Differs widely from the known species of the genus in having the nasal shield divided and the scales in even numbers. Frontonasal in contact with the frontal, separating the præfrontals; frontal hexagonal, as long as the frontonasal, much shorter than the interparietal, which is the largest head-shield; two supraoculars, first largest; three narrow supraciliaries; 7 upper labials, fourth longest and bordering the eye; an anterior azygous chin-shield, followed by four pairs in contact on the median line. Scales smooth,

16 round the body, 30 from occiput to base of tail; 8 femoral pores on each side. Black above, with 10 yellowish-white lines, corresponding to the series of scales; lower parts white; tail coral-red.

From snout to vent 34 millim.; tail 50; head 7; fore limb 8; hind limb 12.

A single specimen from Cruz del Eje.

10. *Glauconia unguirostris*, sp. n.

Snout prominent, hooked, with sharp horizontal edge; supraocular present; rostral broad, truncate behind, extending to the level of the anterior borders of the eyes, which are perfectly distinct; nasal completely divided into two; ocular bordering the lip, between two labials. 14 scales round the body. Diameter of body about 50 times in total length, length of tail 26 times. Pale brown above, white beneath.

Total length 180 millim.

A single specimen from Cruz del Eje.

11. *Boa occidentalis*, Philippi.—Cruz del Eje.

A male specimen, measuring 2070 millim. Called "Ampolagua." The fat of this snake is used by the natives as medicine.

12. *Liophis sagittifer*, Jan.—Cruz del Eje.

13. *Lystrophis semicinctus*, D. & B.—Cruz del Eje.

14. *Philodryas psammophideus*, Gthr.—Cruz del Eje.

15. *Elaps Simonsii*, sp. n.

Eye measuring $\frac{2}{3}$ its distance from the mouth. Rostral much broader than deep; frontal as broad as the supraocular, $1\frac{1}{2}$ as long as broad, as long as its distance from the end of the snout, shorter than the parietals; latter as long as their distance from the internasals; one præ- and two postoculars; temporals 1+1; 7 upper labials, third larger than fourth, third and fourth entering the eye; symphysial and 4 lower labials in contact with the anterior chin-shields, which are shorter than the posterior. Scales in 15 rows. Ventrals 230; anal divided; subcaudals 27. Tail ending very obtusely. Body with 8 sets of 3 black annuli, the annuli of each set separated by narrow, yellow, black-spotted interspaces, the spaces between the sets red, spotted with black, and as

wide as the central black annulus, which is double the width of the outer; the space between the parietal shields and the first black annulus only $\frac{2}{3}$ the length of the head; upper head-shields all black, edged with white in front.

Total length 685 millim.; tail 45.

A single female specimen from Cruz del Eje.

This snake is closely allied to *E. frontalis*, D. & B., from which it differs principally in having the first lower labial separated from its fellow by the symphysial.

16. *Lachesis Neuwiedii*, Wagl.—Cruz del Eje.

LVII.—*A new Name for the Common Agama of the Transvaal.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

I HAVE hitherto identified with *Agama hispidi*, Linn., the small Agama which occurs in abundance about Pretoria, and which agrees very closely with that species in the very short head and the shortness and proportions of the fingers and toes. Renewed examination shows, however, that not only does the Transvaal lizard constantly possess a yellowish vertebral band which is absent in the one from the Cape and lack the wide-meshed dark network on the belly characteristic of the young of the latter, but structural characters exist by which specimens from both parts of South Africa can be recognized quite apart from the coloration. These characters are to be found in the larger size of the ear-opening and the absence or feeble development of the keels on the ventral scales in the Transvaal Agama. In bestowing a name on the species now distinguished, I cannot choose a better one than that of the naturalist who has paid so much attention to the fauna of the Transvaal, and to whom the British Museum is indebted for the first specimens of this lizard, which I propose to designate as *Agama Distanti*. The specimens examined by me are from Pretoria and Rustenburg. The largest male measures 82 millim. from snout to vent, tail 100; the largest female 85 and 63.

The lizard from the Modder River described by Prof. Barboza du Bocage as *Agama pulchella* (Jorn. Sc. Lisb. [2] iv. 1896, p. 116), which has also a light vertebral band and faintly keeled ventral scales, has longer hind limbs, the fourth toe longer than the third, and is probably not separable from *A. aculeata*.